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APP # 700188

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

- a. Agency Name Friends of Jawbone
- b. Organizational Unit
- c. Address P.O. Box 1902
- e. City Cantil State CA Zip 93519
- f. Federal Id Number 77-0450674 DUNS Number
- g. Agency fiscal year (beginning month and January-01 day)
- h. Agency Type (Please check one)
- ☐ City ☐ County ☐ U.S. Forest Service
- ☐ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District ☐ U.S. Bureau of Land Management ☐ Other Federal Agency
- ☐ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe ☐ Educational Institution ☒ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ☐ State Agency ☐ District

2. Project Information

- a. Project Name General Application Requirements
- b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No
- c. Implementing Agency Name
- d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G08-04-13-S04	Education & Safety - Electronic (LED) Message Center at Hwy 14	21,000	10,000	31,000

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3. Contact

a. Project Administrator

Name	Bill Tarvin				
Title	Program Director				
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 1902				
City	Cantil	State	CA	Zip	93519
Telephone	(760) 373-1146			Fax	
E-mail Address	wtarvin@charter.net				

b. Authorized Representative

Name	Ed Waldheim				
Title	President				
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 1902				
City	Cantil	State	CA	Zip	93519
Telephone	(760) 373-1146			Fax	
E-mail Address	edwaldheim@aol.com				

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A. Location Map

Attachments:

[General Map Location](#)

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A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) ☐ Yes ☒ No
years? (Please select Yes or No)

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number

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PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
2006 HMP still in place, but new proposed project area added, Red Mountain Subregion species to be monitored, Cymopterus deserticola, Eriophyllum mohavense, Eschscholtzia minutiflora ssp Twisselmannii	Sections II through V
2006 HMP still in place, but new proposed project area added, Eastern Sierras species to be added, Deinandra mojavnensis & Phacelia nashiana	Sections II through V

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
Phacelia nashiana	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Joshua tree woodland, Mojave Desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland; 600 to 2200 m elevation. Gravelly slopes.	Known to occur in several of the Eastern Sierra Canyons.	Yes.

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<i>Erigeron aequifolius</i>	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	high elevation in conifer forests	Habitat exists in Eastern Sierras	No. Habitat remoteness limits human threats
<i>Deinandra mojavensis</i>	BLM SS CE	mesic riparian scrub, often at springs and seeps, 640 to 1600 m elevation	This species occurs in some canyons in the Eastern Sierras	Yes.
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i>	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	2800-5400 ft elevation. Often on steep, gravelly slopes and adjacent to boulder outcrops. Often near ridge tops	Occurs on steep, boulder laden slopes	No. Occurs on steep, boulder laden slopes where OHVs are unlikely to travel.
<i>Camissonia integrifolia</i>	BLM SS CNPS List B1.3	Chaparral community	This species occurs in the Kern River Valley	No. Not located in proposed project areas
<i>Eschscholtzia minutiflora</i> ssp <i>Twisselmannii</i>	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Creosote bush scrub volcanic tuff	2 populations: one in Red Rock Canyon and one in the Klinker Mtn. quad	Yes
<i>Eriogonum contiguum</i>	CNPS 2.3	Creosote bush scrub	known populations east of proposed project areas	No. No known threat to known populations from OHV activity
<i>Cymopterus deserticola</i>	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Creosote shrub, sandy soil	Known to occur east of Cuddeback Lake	Yes
<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i>	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Chenopod scrub, associated with saltbush spp.	Only one population is recorded in our area. It is east of Cuddeback Lake.	Yes
<i>Astragalus ertterae</i>	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	High elevations, Pinyon Juniper habitat	Habitat exists in Eastern Sierras	No. Habitat ruggedness limits human threats
<i>Raillardiopsis muirii</i>	BLM SS S2.3, G2, CNPS: 1B, R-E-D Code2-1-3,	Granite outcropping around 8,000 ft elevation	One population exists on north face of Owen's peak at 8,000 ft	No. Habitat remoteness limits human threats
<i>Lomatium shevockii</i>	BLM SS S1.3, G1, CNPS: List 1B, R-E-D code 3-1-3	restricted endemic from the Owens Peak area of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains	4 populations on the eastern slope of Owens Peak at approximately 8000 ft	No. Rugged terrain should minimize the chances of trampling

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Gopherus agassizii	FT CT	washes, rocky hillsides, and flat desert having sandy or gravelly soil, with diverse grasses and forbs essential as food sources, to at least 1,100 m elevation	Occurs throughout the area	Yes. Conservation of habitat and populations are a high priority. BLM collect data on sightings of tortoises in order to assess off-highway effects and effectiveness of protective measures such as vehicle route designation.
Aquila chrysaetos	CFPS CSSC3	remote cliff ledges in mountains for nesting; forages widely across the valleys	Individuals have been sighted, but no known nests	Yes. BLM collects data on sightings of this species and inventories for nests in the cliffs of the canyons. Several nest sites are known.
Falco mexicanus	CSSC3	sheltered cliff ledges, bluffs, or rock outcrops for nesting; perennial desert grasslands and desert shrub lands	This species is widespread but uncommon at all seasons. It may nest in some of the rugged areas	Yes. BLM collects data on sightings of this species and inventories for nests in the cliffs of the canyons.
Athene cunicularia	BLMSS CSSC2	open, dry desert grassland shrubland and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper woodland for foraging; nesting and roosting in ground squirrel or other rodent burrows	Some known nesting sites in the Eastern Sierras. some known nesting areas in the Spanglers. Some known nesting sites in the Spanglers in the Eastern Sierras	Yes. BLM monitors old nest sites and inventories for new nests in the spring

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Empidonax traillii ssp. extimus	FE CSSC1	broad river valleys with lush growth of shrubby willows; dense willow thickets with minimal cattle browsing are required for nesting and roosting	Occurs as migrant; most riparian areas in the Eastern Sierras as too narrow in width to be suitable nesting habitat.	Yes. Surveys and habitat suitability were studies in 2002 and 2003. Suitable habitats were identified. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Vireo belli ssp. pusillus	FE CE	nests in willow-dominated riparian zones, including mulefat Baccharis salicifolius	This species may migrate through the Eastern Sierras and use riparian habitat in the canyons.	Yes. Surveys and habitat suitability were studies in 2002 and 2003. Suitable habitats were identified. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Taxidea taxus	CSSC	Wide range of habitats including Mojave Desert shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland	Known in most locations	Yes. BLM will not formally survey this species because it would require bait trapping. Staff will note sightings
Spermophilus mohavensis	CT	diverse shrubs, forbs, and grasses with canopies dominated by creosote or Joshua tree. Important food sources are winterfat and spiny hopsage, saltbush, and Koshia: 700 to 1700 m	Species occurrence records exist for much of the western Mojave planning area including the eastern Sierra Canyons	Yes. BLM will protect habitat by encouraging traffic to stay on designated routes.

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Corynorhinus townsendii ssp. pallescens	BLMSS CSSC addition	roosts in mines; hibernates in cool caves or mines; maternity colonies in warmer portions of caves or mines; forages in deserts but ranges into high-elevation forests	Suitable habitat occurs	Yes. BLM will close routes that lead to potential roost or hibernation sites and will not allow driving up washes. Wash habitat produces insects on which bats forage.
Allium shevockii	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	pinon-juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, on rocky soils, 850 to 2500 m elevation	This species occurs inside the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC boundary.	No. No known threat to known populations from OHV activity
Mentzelia tridentata	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Mojave Desert scrub; 700 to 1160 m elevation	Known to occur in Red Rock Canyon State Park and may occur on adjacent BLM lands.	No. No known threat to known populations from OHV activity
Mimulus shevockii	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Joshua tree woodland, pinon-juniper woodland on sandy, granitic soils; 825 to 1340 m elevation	This species occurs on BLM lands inside the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC.	Yes
Calochortus striatus	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojave Desert scrub, meadows, and seeps on alkaline, mesic sites; elevation 70 to 1595 m	This species occurs in Red Rock Canyon State Park and also just outside the SW boundary of Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC.	Yes
Charina bottae ssp. umbratica	CT	higher elevations, rock outcrops, riparian areas; possibly present in the ACEC	Habitat exists in Jawbone Butterbrecht ACEC, but no records of the species exist in the ACEC	No. Lower priority species at this time because no records of its occurrence in the management areas exist, and other species are higher priority.

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Clemmys marmorata ssp.	BLMSS	potentially present on the west slopes of the ACEC, particularly at Kelso Creek	WPT occurs at the Kern River Preserve and could occur on the west side of the Jawbone ACEC.	No. No records of its occurrence in the management areas exist. Habitat at Kelso Creek is marginal due to discontinuous flow. Aquatic linkage with Kern River Preserve and South Fork, Kern River does not exist.
Anniella pulchra ssp.	CSSC	sparsely vegetated woodland, sandy loam soils of stabilized dunes, and undisturbed desert scrub at the western edge of the Mojave Desert	This species occurs in the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC	No. This species is considered low priority at this time because other species and their habitats warrant immediate attention. Little is known about this species at this time.
Circus cyaneus	CSSC2	upland, flooded, agricultural, and habitats with low vegetation (saltbush or creosote scrub)	This species occurs as a fairly common migrant and uncommon winter resident.	No. Numbers of wintering northern harriers are too small for meaningful monitoring and management significance
Accipiter striatus	CSSC3	during migration and in the winter occurs in montane forest, Joshua tree woodland, and riparian areas.	This species occurs as an uncommon migrant and winter resident.	No. The number of wintering sharp-shinned hawks are too small and mobile for meaningful monitoring and management significance
Accipiter cooperi	CSSC3	breeding in open montane forest and riparian woodlands	This species occurs in Walker Pass in the summer. Small numbers of winter migrants may supplement year-around resident birds.	Yes.

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Buteo swainsoni	CT	riparian woodland or sparse savannah with tall (usually > 40 feet) cottonwood or large willow for nesting and adjacent open land such as native grasslands, cereal or alfalfa fields for foraging	Records come from Kelso Valley inside Jawbone-Butterbret ACEC. Potential foraging habitat occurs widely, but the species is not known to nest in the ACEC.	No. Although BLM periodically surveys and monitors for nesting raptors, nesting has not been documented for this species
Buteo regalis	BLMSS CSSC3	winter habitat in native grasslands and shrub-steppes; also pastures and fallow cropland with abundant rodents.	This species occurs as a winter visitor or migrant and most numerous in weedy grasslands and agricultural regions.	No. Numbers of wintering ferruginous hawks are too small for meaningful monitoring.
Charadrius alexandrinus	BLMSS	freshwater seeps at desert dry lakes, saline lakes	desert dry lakes, saline Koehn Dry Lake when agricultural runoff accumulated in the Lake	Yes. BLM surveys for this
Coccyzus americanus ssp.	CE	breeding in extensive cotton / willow riparian habitat with large trees, closed canopy, and large tree crown and foliage volume	This species is a migrant in the Jawbone ACEC along Kelso Creek. This species breeds nearby at the Kern River Preserve	Yes. Surveys were conducted in 2002 and 2003 and this species was documented at Kelso Creek and in Sand Canyon. Periodic monitoring of potential suitable riparian habitats will occur. Yes. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.

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Asio otus	CSSC2	both breeding and winter habitats in conifer woodlands; also Joshua tree woodlands in the winter	Nesting by this species has occurred in conifer woodlands in the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC.	No. Species status and remoteness does not justify survey and monitoring at this time. Appreciable potential nesting and roosting habitat occurs in wilderness.
Asio flammeus	CSSC2	open desert terrain, agricultural fields	Uncommon to rare winter resident	No. Number are too small to warrant management attention. BLM has one record of this species at Koehn Dry Lake and one record just south of El Paso Mountains in 2004.
Chaetura vauxi	CSSC addition	occurs as a migrant in the Jawbone ACEC but breeds in the nearby Sierra Nevada	Swifts are present as overflight migrants.	No. There are no known breeding sites on public lands within the management areas.
Pyrocephalus rubinus	CSSC1	nests in parklands, at golf courses, or in native riparian woodlands with large cottonwoods and willows	This species breeds sporadically nearby in the city of Ridgecrest and at the Kern River Preserve.	No. However, BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.
Myiarchus tyrannulus	CSSC3	riparian woodland or forest dominated by cottonwoods and willows. In residential areas, the species may nest in planted trees or even telephone poles	This species nests close by at the Kern River Preserve.	Yes. BLM periodically surveys riparian areas for all migratory and breeding birds. These habitats will receive increased protection and restoration efforts.

Lanius ludovicianus	CSSC addition	foraging may occur in all habitats, especially those with open terrain and well-spaced lookout posts. Breeding requires patches of dense vegetation to hide nests.	This species breeds in all project areas. Winter migrants augment the resident population in our area.	No. BLM will monitor upland habitat on which this species depends. Since this species is commonly seen in the lands managed by Ridgecrest BLM, BLM is no longer formally monitoring this species.
Vireo vicinior	CSSC2	arid slopes dominated by shrubs, but interspersed typically with pinyon, juniper, Joshua-trees	Historically, this species bred in pinion-juniper woodland habitat at Walker Pass.	No. Habitat is predominately in designated wilderness managed by BLM and USFS
Toxostoma bendirei	BLMSS CSSC3	Upland habitat: Joshua tree woodland in the Kelso Creek watershed	Known to breed in very small numbers in Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC	Yes
Toxostoma lecontei	BLMSS CSSC3	Upland Habitat: Desert washes and flats with scattered scrubs, cacti, and a few small trees, including Joshua trees, plus large areas of open, sandy, or alkaline terrain	Known to breed in all project locations	Yes
Dendroica petechia	CSSC2	Nests in riparian forest and woodland with cottonwood and willows	Occasionally abundant migrant through Butterbrecht Canyon in the spring; no known nesting in the Jawbone ACEC, riparian restoration could create habitat in the ACEC	Yes
Icteria virens	CSSC2	Nests in riparian forest and woodland with cottonwood and willows. During migration, the species may appear in all vegetation types.	This species nests nearby in the Kern River Preserve (between 50 and 100 pairs annually).	Yes
Piranga rubra	CSSC2	Riparian woodland, often dominated by large cottonwoods and willows.	As many as 30 to 38 pairs nest at the nearby Kern River Preserve. This species is not known to breed in the ACEC	Yes

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Agelaius tricolor	CSSC addition	Nests colonially in tule marshes along the South Fork of the Kern River	Marsh habitats for nesting do not occur on BLM Lands; wintering birds visit agricultural fields and home sites in NE Kern County.	No. There is no known suitable nesting habitats for this species on public lands.
Myotis yumanensis	BLMSS	Roosts in buildings or bridges, occasionally caves and mines	No known records come from the BLM part of the Jawbone ACEC. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	Yes. BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis thysanodes	BLMSS	Roosts in rock crevices, caves, mines, buildings, and other protected sites; forages in desert and Pinyon/Juniper woodlands	No known records come from the BLM part of the Jawbone ACEC. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	No. However, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis volans	BLMSS	Roosts in trees, rock crevices, buildings and abandoned mines in Pinyon/Juniper woodlands; forages in woodlands and riparian areas.	No known records come from BLM area. Records come from the nearby Paiute Mountains.	No. However, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Myotis ciliolabrum	BLMSS	Roosts in rock crevices, under boulders, buildings, and mines.	No known records come from the BLM lands. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	No. However, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest Subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.

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Euderma maculatum	BLMSS CSSC addition	Roosts in cliff crevices, but habitat preferences not well described; migrates to higher elevations in summer.	No known records come from BLM lands. Records come from nearby Red Rock Canyon State Park.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Redgecrest subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Antrozous pallidus	BLMSS CSSC addition	Roosts in caves and mines; colonial intra and inter-specifically.	Known from Red Rock Canyon State Park and the Rand Mountains.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Eumops perotis	BLMSS CSSC2	Roosts at low elevations, rock crevices, often in exfoliating slabs of granite or sand stone; feed high above the ground.	No known records come from BLM lands. Records come from the Kern River Canyon.	Yes, BLM surveyed abandoned mines in the El Paso and Ridgecrest subregions for bats in 2006 as part of the vehicle route designation process.
Perognathus alticolus ssp.	BLMSS CSSC3	Habitat is poorly described - principally desert annual grasslands and shrublands.	Known from Sand Canyon, about 8 mi E by road. This species may occur in the area.	No. Insufficient information and higher priority species does not warrant work on this species at this time.

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Perognathus parvus	BLMSS	Found in Joshua tree and Pinyon-Juniper woodlands, desert shrubland, montane chaparral and sagebrush, and bunchgrass lands between 3,380 and 5,300 elevation; Known from six locals in a limited range between Kelso Valley to Sand Canyon on the interface between the Sierra Nevada and Mojave Desert; habitat and meteorological requirements for breeding are not known (Laabs, West Mojave Species Accounts, 1997)	The species is known from Kelso Valley, Horse Canyon, Sage Canyon, Freeman Canyon, Indian Wells Canyon, and Sand Canyon.	No. Insufficient information and higher priority species does not warrant work on this species at this time.
Bassariscus astutus	CFPS	Woodlands, generally above 300 m elevation	Likely to occur in pinyonjuniper and Joshua tree woodlands in BLM lands.	No. BLM does not survey or monitor this species because it is largely nocturnal and would require bait trapping.

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

Attachments:

[Mohave Ground Squirrel](#)

[Elpaso Raptors Survey](#)

[Jawbone-Kelso Creek Monkeyflower](#)

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria

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Phacelia nashiana	Canyons with populations include Indian Wells, Sand, Short, 9 Mile, and Grapevine Canyons. Often grows on steep gravelly slopes.	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threatens the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Cymopterus deserticola	Large population east of Cuddeback Lake	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the known population and habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Eriophyllum mohavense	Only one population is recorded in our area. It is east of Cuddeback Lake. No other records.	BLM staff will inventory this species to determine where it occurs.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Eschscholtzia minutiflora ssp Twisselmannii	Only one population is recorded in our area. It is east of Cuddeback Lake. No other records.	BLM staff will inventory this species to determine where it occurs.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.

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Deinandra mohavensis	Populations found in Eastern Sierra Canyons	BLM staff visits the known localities in April to determine health of the habitat. BLM also documents new populations.	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threaten the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has zero damage from OHV vehicles.
Seep/wetland habitat in Red Rock Canyon S.P.: Calochortus striatus	The one site and population of concern is located in Red Rock Canyon State Park. Limited potential for occurrence on BLM managed lands	BLM staff or contractors visit the one known biannually to determine health of the habitat and limited populations.	CNPS considers this species as in fair danger of extirpation with threats from grazing, urbanization, and road construction	BLM conserves as thriving all populations of the alkali mariposa lily outside of formally designated Alkali Mariposa Lily Conservation Areas.	BLM acquires, where necessary, land with alkali mariposa lily habitat.	Alkali mariposa lily habitat has zero damage from
Gopherus agassizii	Desert tortoise, the state reptile of California, has undergone a rapid population decline, due to depressed immune system and accompanying diseases, human activities such as livestock grazing, highway and off-highway vehicle use, collection, shooting, fires, habitat fragmentation, and toxic heavy metals ingestion.	Long-term demographic study on plots at 4-year intervals allows study of tortoise population condition and trend, habitat quality, and human caused impacts. Study of tortoise mortality and habitat quality throughout the Fremont Kramer in relationship to OHV use.	BLM wildlife biologists have concern that desert tortoise populations will disappear from public lands. The current role of motorized recreation on the fates of tortoises is not clear, except in the case of highway mortality. BLM is investing in public outreach to have everyone contribute to tortoise conservation.	1. Protect remaining desert tortoises in all areas where tortoises still occur.	1. Improve or restore the extent of suitable desert tortoise habitat.	1. Reduce wild dog and common raven populations in desert tortoise habitats.

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Raptors: Eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls	Record occurrence: Location, habitat type, date, proximity to route, nest site, etc.	CDCA Plan, CNDDDB, BLM Aerial Raptor Survey of 2005	Route designation requires consideration of raptor site locations and potential disturbance.	1. Maintain a sustainable population of breeding pairs.	1. Maintain data base on sightings of raptors and nests.	1. Maintain a stable or increasing population of raptors.
Kelso Valley Upland Habitat (Thrashers)	Loss of habitat and fragmentation due to OHV route proliferation.	Assess habitat condition and trend	Loss of upland habitat	Maintain and improve upland habitat	Locate areas where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of upland habitat
Wetland riparian habitat (riparian birds and bats)	Site locations; limited information about OHV effects and riparian habitat condition.	Assessment of OHV impacts to riparian areas and development of data base	OHV damage to habitat	Maintain and improve riparian habitat	Locate riparian areas where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of riparian habitat
Abandoned mine and cave habitats (bats and owls)	Limited inventory. Some bat locations known from previous CDC work	Surveys of abandoned mines and caves to detect bat populations according to a protocol established by the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Abandoned Mine Unit and BLM.	Human intrusion into abandoned mines and caves where species of bats occur causes bats to abandon suitable habitat in abandoned mines and natural caves	Minimize loss of abandoned mine and cave habitat.	Close or fence abandoned mine habitats to make OHV areas safe for users and maintain habitat to the extent possible	1. Maintain healthy populations of bats, owls and other wildlife that uses mine habitats.

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Spermophilus mohavensis	Considerable information on this species occurrence is found in the CDCA Plan, CNDDDB, and a few papers written by BLM and CDFG biologists, and private researchers.	BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game will prepare a conservation plan and long-term monitoring strategy based on the West Mojave Plan in 2005-2006. Long-term monitoring is planned for 2006 on public lands within the proposed Conservation Area	This species is difficult to monitor. Habitat indicators may be one method to determine population size and impacts to the species from vehicular travel. Habitat loss is occurring rapidly in the Victorville to Adelanto corridor along CA Highway 395. Wildlife biologists do not know whether land acquisition by BLM will mitigate for lost habitat in the south part of the species' range.	Maintain and improve Mohave ground squirrel habitat	Locate areas in the Mohave Ground Squirrel Conservation Area where illegal trespass and habitat degradation is occurring	No loss of Mohave Ground Squirrel habitat
Taxidea taxus	Little to none	BLM staff will note sightings and record in a database	Disturbance by OHV activities on designated routes.	Maintain quality habitats and promote healthy populations of badgers	Record sightings in a data base and identify areas where OHV use is damaging habitat	Maintenance of quality habitat.
Mimulus shevockii	Joshua tree woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland on sandy, granitic soils; 825 to 1340 m elevation. This species occurs on BLM lands inside the Jawbone-Butterbrecht ACEC.	BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat	OHV recreation may harm this species in certain locations.	BLM wants to avoid reducing the populations of this species	Annual monitoring to see whether OHV riding actually threatens the habitats and populations of this species.	Habitat has little to no damage from OHV vehicles.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Friends of Jawbone
 Application: General Application Requirements

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Red Mountain Subregion Sensitive Plant Species	BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	If OHV activity is apparent, protective action will be taken.	BLM will monitor these species annually to determine if impacts are occurring
Eastern Sierra sensitive plant species	BLM inspects and photographs the known habitats of the populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	If OHV activity is apparent, protective action will be taken.	BLM will monitor this species annually to determine if impacts are occurring
Red Rock Canyon State Park Sensitive Species (Red Rock Poppy, Red Rock Tarplant, Three tooth Balzing Star)	BLM and Red Rock Canyon State Park personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	If vehicles have damaged sites or if damage comes from BLM lands, the State Park ask BLM to fence the sites, redirect the OHV routes away from washes into the Park. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures.	Not applicable at this time
Mimulus shevockii	BLM personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	If vehicles have damaged habitat BLM will protect sites by fencing and law enforcement to redirect the OHV routes away from habitat. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures.	Not applicable at this time
Seep/wetland habitat in Red Rock Canyon S.P.: Calochortus striatus	BLM personnel inspect known habitat for the species to determine whether vehicles have stayed away from the habitat.	If vehicles have damaged sites or if damage comes from BLM lands, the State Park ask BLM to fence the sites, redirect the OHV routes away from washes into the Park. BLM monitors the effectiveness of the measures.	Not applicable at this time
Gopherus agassizii	BLM personnel monitor habitat to determine whether vehicles have stayed on the designated routes	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat or finds evidence of tortoises killed by OHV's, BLM will restore routes and direct traffic to other routes.	Continue monitoring tortoise habitat to determine if habitat is improving.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Friends of Jawbone
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Raptors: Eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by the raptors for foraging and nesting. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether areas need to be temporarily closed due to proximity to raptors nests, especially Golden Eagles.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, Law Enforcement in the area will be intensified.	Continue monitoring raptor habitat and their nests to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.
Upland Habitat (Thrasher and Vireo species)	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the upland habitat. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether habitat is being degraded.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, Law Enforcement in the area will be intensified.	Continue monitoring habitat to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.
Wetland riparian habitat (riparianbirds and bats)	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat use by riparian species. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether habitat is being degraded.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. Fencing may be necessary. In addition, Law Enforcement in the area will be intensified.	Continue monitoring habitat to determine whether habitat quality is being maintained or improving. Continue monitoring OHV trespass to identify problem locations.
Abandoned mine and cave habitats (bats and owls)	Monitor bat gates to ensure that people have not vandalized them.	Monitor how many OHV users are injured in abandoned mine incidents.	Continue monitoring bat habitat to assess whether human disturbance is diminishing.
Spermophilus mohavensis	BLM will attempt to separate the impacts from weather and human activities	This species is difficult to monitor. Habitat indicators may be the best method to determine population health and impacts from OHV's. If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated.	Vegetation monitoring will indicate the trends in habitat quality and consequent population health.
Taxidea taxus	BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the habitat used by badgers. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded the badgers habitat through route proliferation.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, Law Enforcement in the area will be intensified.	Not applicapable at this time

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
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Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Friends of Jawbone
 Application: General Application Requirements

BLM will inspect and photograph the known habitats of the sensitive plant populations annually to detect change over time. This will indicate whether vehicles have impacted the habitat.	Monitoring will inform BLM if IHV use is impacting known populations and habitats due to route proliferation or non-compliance with designated route system.	Data relating to occurrences of the plant and occurrences of OHV tracks will be mapped to assess overlap and potential OHV impacts.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, Law Enforcement efforts will be intensified in damaged areas. BLM shall protect sites, redirecting OHV's away from habitats and by monitoring effectiveness.	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM monitor Gopher Tortoise habitat to determine whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes.	BLM biologist will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports and meetings.	Biologist will correlate tortoise sighting data with data indicating illegal OHV traffic.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat or finds evidence of tortoises killed by OHVs, BLM will designate routes away from tortoise populations.	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM will monitor the quality of the habitat for foraging and nesting raptors. BLM will assess whether vehicles left designated routes and if areas need to be temporarily closed due to proximity to nests.	BLM biologist will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Biologist will identify whether illegal routes are too close to nesting sites.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat used by raptors, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, Law Enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM personnel will monitor the quality of the upland and riparian habitat. BLM will assess whether vehicles have stayed on designated routes and whether habitat is being degraded.	BLM biologist will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Biologist will map OHV trespass locations and will identify where illegal routes need to be rehabilitated.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. Fencing may be necessary. In addition, Law Enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Friends of Jawbone
 Application: General Application Requirements

Monitor bat gates to be sure that people have not vandalized them.	BLM biologist will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	BLM will try to compare numbers of human injuries related to abandoned mines with numbers before mines were backfilled (or closed to human access).	Management will decide how abandoned mine habitat will be closed to human access to create a safer OHV environment.	Management with recommendations from staff
Monitor Mohave Ground Squirrel habitat and try to attempt to separate the impacts from weather and human activities.	BLM biologist will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports.	Locations with habitat that have been impacted by OHV's will be mapped.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, Law Enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff
BLM will monitor the quality of the habitat used by badgers. BLM will assess whether vehicles have degraded the badgers habitat through route proliferation	BLM biologist will present results and recommendations to managers through written reports and meetings.	Biologist will map badger locations and will identify where illegal routes are deteriorating the habitat.	If BLM finds that vehicles have damaged the habitat, illegal routes will be closed and rehabilitated. In addition, Law Enforcement efforts in the area will be intensified.	Management with recommendations from staff

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Monitored habitat of Charlotte's Phacelia	All three known sites plus three new sites were found; no OHV intrusions onto habitat.	Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts, partially achieving objectives.
Monitored habitat of Desert Cymopterus for direct impact from OHV travel on BLM lands and indirect impacts in the Red Mountain Sub-region.	Found large populations east of cuddleback lake in 2009	Successful, found even larger population than originally thought.
Raptor monitoring in areas with OHV travel	Conducted Burrowing Owl monitoring in Spangler Hills Open Area: Found three families in 2005 and couldn't relocate in succeeding years	Successful, but more monitoring is needed

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2008/2009
 Agency: Friends of Jawbone
 Application: General Application Requirements

Rare Bats and Mine Habitats	Large number of mines monitored to gather baseline data. No analysis possible as this is baseline data only.	Successful, able to maintain monitoring schedule with BLM staff and volunteers.
Monitored habitat of Mojave arweed for impacts from OHV travel	All three known sites plus three new sites were found; no OHV intrusions onto habitat.	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts.
Monitored habitat of Red Rock Tar Weed for direct impacts from OHV travel and indirect impacts from OHV activity on BLM lands.	No OHV intrusions onto habitat or impacts from BLM lands.	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts.
Monitored habitate of Kelso Creek Monkeyflower for impacts from OHV travel.	No OHV intrusions onto habitat noted	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts.
Monitored habitat of alkali mariposa lily for direct impacts from OHV travel and indirect impacts from OHV activity on BLM lands.	No OHV intrusions onto habitat	Successful, Helping to identify range of plant and lack of OHV impacts
Biological Diversity Monitoring: Bird species at desert sites with and without OHV travel.	Conducted bird studies in creosote habitat and Johsua Tree woodland habitat. This is baseline monitoring data so there are no plans to analyze the data at this point.	Successful, able to maintain monitoring schedule with BLM staff and volunteers.
Land-based survey of breeding raptor birds	Monitored golden eagle nest, prairie falcons, burrowing owls, great horned owls, barn owls, and others.	Successful, able to get information on successful nesting for prairie falcons.
Monitored Desert Tortoise: Sightings and Habitat	Many tortoises sighted in Rand Mountains and a few in Jawbone-Butterbredt ACEC	Ongoing monitoring
Restoration/compliance Monitoring	Overall, restoration seems to be holding.	Successful, able to monitor majority of restoration sites

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP
Population Monitoring	Eriophyllum mohavense	05/01/2009	Yes. Begin to monitor this population.
Population Monitoring	Eschscholtzia minutiflora ssp Twisselmannii	05/01/2010	Yes. Begin to monitor this population.

Trespass monitoring will indicate the trends in habitat quality.	Sensitive species habitat	05/01/2010	No. Continue to enforce staying on designated routes
Habitat Restoration	Desert Tortoise, Mohave Ground Squirrel, all other sensitive species	05/01/2010	No. Continue to restore illegal routes
Enforcement of vehicular travel on open routes	All Habitat, All species	05/01/2010	No. Continue to enforce staying on designated routes
Maintenance of open routes in OHV areas	All Habitat, All species	05/01/2010	No. Continue maintaining routes.
Remediation of hazardous mine shafts and pits	Bat and Owl species	05/01/2010	No. Continue remediating mine shafts, etc.
Signing of open routes in OHV areas	All Habitat	05/01/2010	No. Continue directional signing of routes.
Biological Diversity Monitoring at desert sites with and without OHV travel	Sensitive bird species	05/01/2010	No. Continue this monitoring in riparian areas where bird populations are greater and where nesting densities are greater.
Dry Lake bed breeding bird survey	Snowy Plover	05/01/2010	Yes, this study should continue and should expand to Cuddleback lake if weather regimes continue to bring above average precipitation.
Sensitive plant species monitoring	All management area species	05/01/2010	No. Continue monitoring these populations to detect change in numbers, quality of habitat, ect.
Land-based survey of breeding raptors	Eagles, Falcons, Owls, Hawks, ect.	05/01/2010	No. Continue monitoring these populations to detect change in numbers, quality of habitat, ect.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
none	none

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APP # 700188

A. Soil Conservation

- a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

[Soil Plan](#)

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APP # 700188

A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/05/2009]
- ☒ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/05/2009]
- ☒ Published in Newspaper
- ☐ News Release Issued
- ☒ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

The FOJ did not receive any negative comments to our applications, however, we received 4 positive paper surveys and two e-mails that were expressing their support for our efforts to enhance and safe guard this precious sport activity.

No changes were requested by any public sourses, therefore non were made to this grant application.

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

- a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select ☐ Yes ☒ No
Yes or No)
- b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

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APP # 700188

1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

- A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following ☒ terms and conditions:
1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
 2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
 3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
 4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
 5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
 6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

We have asked for more frequent/routine police patrols in the trials area to aide in reducing the illegal and closed trails problems. We have and will continue to take measures to close and recondition portions of the illegal trail access and install wing fence and applicable signage to stop abuse.
2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

Currently as best we can, all legal trials get some attention, and we prioritize as best possible to repair those in worst conditions first. Our plan if grant approved, will have a more aggressive/consistent work effort for all trials to keep them in much better condition and be proactive with regular cleaning/grading to greatly reduce high use damages.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Governing Body Resolution

Attachments:

[FOJ Governing Body Resolution](#)

3. Land Manager Authorization

Attachments:

[BLM Ridgecrest FO Approval Letter 2009](#)

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APP # 700188

1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

- a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2007

Ending (Month/Year) 09/2008

- b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

- i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

- ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 3040

- iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 79378

- iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 901655

- v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 10.94

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

- c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page
Bureau of Land Management's Recreation Information Management Database

- d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 10.94

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score 2

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 12

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
☒ Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
☒ Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
☒ At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
☒ Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

- a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ 3 or more skill levels (5 points) ☐ 2 skill levels (3 points)
☐ 1 skill level (1 point) ☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

- b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points) ☐ Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)

☐ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)

☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include cost of indirect overhead): 2036123

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ☐ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ☐ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- ☒ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- ☐ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

Management Information System/ Budget and Fund Status/ Reporting Office by Subactivity by Major Catagory

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 2

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- ☐ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ☐ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ☒ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 2

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ☒ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ☐ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

- a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ No (answer items b and c)
- ☐ Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

- b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ At least 5 days per week (5 points)
☐ At least once per week (3 points)
☐ At least once per month (1 point)
☐ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

Almost every day of the year there are BLM employees patrolling the various OHV areas in the Ridgecrest Field Office. Anywhere from 9-13 Law Enforcement Rangers, 2 Park Rangers and numerous other staff patrol these areas on various days and hours. The most patrolled areas are Radamacher Hills Management Area, Jawbone Canyon OHV Area, Dove Springs OHV Area, Spangler OHV Area, Red Mountain Sub-region, Jawbone - Butterbrecht ACEC, Rand Mountains ACEC, Kiavah Wilderness Area, Bright Star Wilderness Area, Pacific Crest Trail, El Paso Mountains Management Area, Black Mountain, Grass Valley and Golden Valley Wilderness Areas. Kern County Sheriff and California City Police Departments also patrol some of the more crowded areas on holiday weekends, etc. At least 50% of most active OHV lands are covered by patrols in any given week.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

- c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
☒ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

Many measures are implemented to prevent trespass into closed areas. We sign with red carsonites that have closed route stickers on them. We use brown carsonites with various informational stickers on them such as Limited Use Area/Stay on Designated Routes, Designated Route ID numbers, Wilderness Boundary Behind this sign, Restoration Area/Closed to all use, and Private Property. Where signs are not working to prevent trespass, we build more substantial barricades such wooden posts or fences and we place boulders as a hindrance. Our free maps offered at kiosks and online include information on where you can legally ride and where private property boundaries lie.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

- a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
☒ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

- b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 50 or more per year (3 points) ☐ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
☒ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point) ☐ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

- c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Daily (5 points) ☐ On all weekends (4 points)
☐ On the majority of weekends (2 points) ☐ On major holidays (1 points)
☐ None of the above (No points)

- d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are offered 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ Weekly (3 points) ☐ Monthly (1 point)
☒ Less frequently than monthly (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts:

The Friends of Jawbone Visitor Center staff are there to answer questions the public might have about anything pertaining to OHV recreation. If they cannot answer the question, they will either find a staff member who can, or point them to the various brochures and informational sheets that are provided free of charge in the front area. The Jawbone Station is open 7 days a week, 365 days a year and is a major OHV staging point where the staff provides riding information stressing the importance of respecting private property, safety issues, staying on the designated trails system, and protecting cultural and wildlife resources. There are also information kiosks at all of the major entrances of routes that provide maps, safety alerts, and other pertinent information. Formal education programs include Moose Anderson Days conducted every year at Jawbone Station. Our ATV Safety training course is offered whenever there are requests for it, which is approximately four times a year.

9. Website

- a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No (skip to question 10) ☒ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/ridgecrest/jawbone_open_area.html

- b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map to location | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hours of operation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety information |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visitor facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact information | <input type="checkbox"/> News releases |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information on responsible riding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map of Facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Fee schedule |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonal restrictions | <input type="checkbox"/> Link to Division Website | <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement contact information |

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Billboards | <input type="checkbox"/> CDs and/or DVDs |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community meetings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OHV dealers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> News releases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> Television |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parades | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programs at schools | |

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

- a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?

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(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ No (answer item b)

☐ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

- b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

California Natural Diversity Database

Ridgecrest Desert Tortoise Database

BLM California Statewide Heritage GIS Database (CRM Tracker)

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

- a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Formal soil monitoring includes an OHV Soil Loss Monitoring Checklist with color coding for the soil condition rating. Green means the soil on the trail is satisfactory and not eroding, Yellow means some maintenance is needed, and Red indicates that major maintenance is needed to prevent soil loss.

- b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Our maintenance crew and restoration crews build run outs, out-slope trails, and build other water control features to prevent soil erosion.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

- c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Monthly (3 points) ☐ After major rain events (2 points)
☐ Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 2

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)
☒ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)
☐ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The Law Enforcement Rangers perform stationary sound checks at permitted motorcycle events, such as the Ridgecrest Grand Prix. Testing is done using standard J-1287 protocol (established by Society of Automotive Engineers). Using a Quest Technologies brand, 1100 Precision Sound Level Meter, they test to make sure the dbAs are less than 101 for OHVs manufactured before January 1, 1998 and less than 96 for vehicles manufactured after January 1, 1998 (see Stationary Sound Test Manual for OHVs and ATVs by the Motorcycle Industry Council, 2001).